THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

REPORT IN GEN. FREHONT'S CASE.

The Adjutant-General's Observations in Missouri.

and Indiana.

General: When I did myself the honor to ask you accompany me on my Western toor, it was with a view of availing myself of your experience as the Adjustant-General of the Army. Finding that the could not an important effect, not only upon the feeded) have an important effect, not only upon the Army of the West, but upon the interests of the whole country, I requested you to take full notes upon all points connected with the object of my visit. As you inform me that you have earefully complied with my wish, I now respectfully request you to submit your report as early as practicable, in order that the President may be correctly advised as to the administration of affairs connected with the Army of the West.

he West.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIMON CAMERON, Brig. Gen. 1. Thomas, Adjutant General, U. S. Army.
Washington, Oct. 21, 1861. SIR: I have the honor to submit the report re

quested in your letter of the 19th inst.

We arrived at St. Louis, as you are aware, at 21 a. m., Oct. 11. After breakfast, rode to Benton Barracks, above the city. On the street leading to the camp passed a small field work in course of construction. Found the camp of great extent, with extensive quarters, constructed of rough boards. Much has been said of the large sums expended in their erection; but some one mentioned that Gen. McKinstry, principal Quartermaster, who made the disbursements, gave the cost at \$15,000. If so, it was judicions. The total cost should be ascertained. Gen. Curtis was in command. Force present, 140 officers, 3,338 men, principally detachments, except the 1st Iowa Cavalry-34 officers, 904 men-baying horses, but without equipments.

Gen. Curtis said of Gen. Fremont that he found no difficulty in getting access to him, and when he presented business connected with his command it was attended to. Gen. Fremont, however, never consulted him on military affairs, nor informed him of his plans. Gen. Curtis remarked that while he would go with freedom to Gen. Scott and express his opinions, be would not dare to do so to Gen. Fremont. He deemed Gen. Fremont unequal to the command of an army, and said that he was no more bound by law than by the winds. He considered bim to be unequal to the command of the army in

After dinner, rode to the Argenal below the city: Capt. Callender in charge. Garrison, for its protec-tion, under Major Granger, 3d Cavalry. But very few arms on hand; a number of heavy guns designed for gun-boats and mortar boats. The Captain is engaged in making ammunition. He said he had heard that some person had a contract for making the carriages for these gons; that if so, that he knew nothing of it, and that it was entirely irregular be being the proper officer to attend to such work. This, in my opinion, requires investigation. He expected soon to receive funds, and desired them for current purposes; was fearful however that they might be diverted to other payments.

Visited a large hospital not far distant from the arsenal, in charge of Assistant-Surgeon Bailey, U. S. A. It was filled with patients, mostly doing well. Hospital in fine order, and a credit to the service. The Doctor had an efficient corps of assistants from the Volunteer service, and in addition a number of Sisters of Charity as nurses. God bless these pure and disinterested women! Col. Andrews, Chief-Psymaster, called on me and

represented irregularities in the Pay Department, and desired instructions from the Secretary for his government, stating that he was required to make payments and transfers of money contrary to law and regulations. Once, objecting to what he conceived an improper payment, he was threatened with confinement by a file of soldiers. He exhibited an order for the transfer of \$100,000 to the Quartermasments as Engineers, and are entitled to Cavalry pay. (See exhibit annexed, No. 1.) A second abstract of payments was furnished, but not vouched for as re-liable, as the Paymaster was sick. It is only given to show the excess of officers of rank appointed to the Major-General's Body-Guard of only 300 men. e commander being a Colonel, &c. (See exhibit No. 2.) The whole number of irregular appointments made by Gen. Fremont was said by Col. Andrews to be nearly 200. The following is a copy of one of these appointments:

"Bin: You are hereby appointed Captain of Cavalry, to be amployed in the Land Transportation Department, and will report for duty at these Headquarters.

"J. G. FREMONT, Major-General Commanding.

"To Captain FELLX Voull, present."

(See Fybibly, N. 9) (See Exhibit, No. 3.)

I also saw a similar appointment given to an individual on Gen. Fremont's staff as Director of Music with the rank and commission of Captain of Engineers! This person was a musician in a theater in St. Louis. Paymaster Andrews was verbally instructed by me not to pay him-the person having precented the two papers and demanded his pay. campments at Tipton, I expressed the opinion that Col. Andrews also stated that these appointments the forces there assembled could not be moved, as out funds, excepting a small amount.

The principal Commissary, Capt. Haines, bad no outstanding debts. He expected funds soon.

Major Allen, Principal Quartermaster, had recentspecial instructions. This he deemed important, es

In regard to the contracts. Without an examinagent geothemen in St. Louis that Gen. Fremout has the beef was found to be worked.

Gen. Hunter stated to me that he had just redirectly concerned in furnishing supplies. The following the following supplies. The following supplies. The following supplies in the properties of the following supplies in the beat was found to be worked a written report from one of his Colonels, in a was defended by antingan was 2, to men, on the the following supplies in nine days therefore, on the 21st of September.

Henderson, on the the following supplies in nine days therefore, on the 21st of September.

Now for the facts to show that this extractrophe question, what force he deemed necessary, he promptly replied 200,00.3 men. This conversation

suppose inat this double transaction is done without a consideration. The accounts in this case should be examined, and the price paid Vo Degraf Beeretary Cameron's Visit to Kentucky whose forage was seized. This same Capt. Haskell, A. D. C., was a contractor for mydes. He desired Capt. Turnley to receive his an',mals, "good, bad, and indifferent," as Capt. Turnley said. This be

> published for proposals to furnish grain and hay, and contracts were subsequently made for specific sums -23 cents per bushel for corn, 30 cents for oats, and \$17 95 per ton for hay. In face of this, another party in St. Louis, Baird, or Baird & Palmer (Palmer being of the old firm in California, Palmer, Cook & Co., Gen. Fremont's agents in that State), were directed to send to Jefferson City, where hay and corn abound, as fast as possible, 100,000 bushels of oats, Voucher No. 7.)

> nont for blankets. They were examined by a board of army officers, consisting of Capt. Hendershott, 4th Artillery: Capt. Harris, Commissary of Subsistence, and Capt. Turaley, Assistant Quartermaster. The blankets were found to be made mostly of cotton, and to be rotten and worthless. Notwithstanding this decision, they were purchased and given to the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospital.

Among the supplies sent by Gen. Fremont to the army now in field may be enumerated 500 half barels, to carry water in a country where water is abundant, and 500 tuns of ice.

We examined the barracks in course of construction in St. Louis near and around the private house occupied by him as quarters—the Brant house, which, by the by, is rented for \$6,000 per annum. These barracks have brick foundations and brick outer walls, weather-boarded, and are sufficient as quarters and stables for 1,000 men. Like those of Camp Benton, these barracks were built by contract on published proposals. They are certainly more expensive and more permanent than the quarters a emporary army would require, and the precise cost of them, though difficult to be got at, should be ascer-

A pontoon bridge has been erected across the Ohio River by Gen. Fremont, at Paducah. A ferry boat in a region where such boats are readily procured,

ter's Department, which was irregular. Exhibited the night at Jefferson City, the Capital of Missouri, forty hired wagons, just returned from Springfield, abstract of payments by one Paymaster (Major 125 miles from St. Louis. Gen. Price was in com- were discharged at Rolla Aug. 4, seven days before Felizer) to 42 persons appointed by Gen. Fremont, mand of the place, with a force of 1,200 men. The viz: 1 Colonel, 3 Majors, 9 Captains, 15 1st Lieuten- 8th Iowa was there, on route for Tipton. At this After the news of the battle reached St. Louis, Mo. geons; total, 42. Nineteen of these have appoint- forage, landed from steamboats, and means of trans- Missouri, and sent to Rolla. Better to have called in olis in the evening. Remained at Indianapolis Oct. portation; also, the half-barrels for carrying the wa-

and, upon his invitation, accompanied him to Syracuse, five miles distant, to review Gen. McKinstry's division, about 8,000 strong. This body of troops is said to be the best equipped and best supplied of the whole army. They certainly are, so far as means of transportation are concerned.

At Tipton, beside Gen. Fremont and staff, his ody-guard, &c., I found a part of Gen. Hunter's lst Division and Gen. Asboth's 4th Division.

The force designed to act against Price consists of

lve divisions, as follows:

Total.....38,789 As soon as I obtained a view of the several en-

bore one date, but directed payments, in some cases, scarcely any means of transportation were visible. a month or two anterior thereto. He was then with- I saw Gen. Hunter, second in command, and conversed freely with him. He stated that there was great confusion, and that Gen. Fremont was utterly incompetent; that his own division was greatly scattered, and the force there present defective in many ly taken charge at St. Louis, but reported great respects; that he himself required 100 wagons, but irregularities in his Department, and requested that he was under orders to march that day, and some of his troops were already drawn out on the orders were communicated by a variety of persons, road. His cavalry regiment (Ellis's) had horses and in an irregular manner, all requiring disbursements indifferent arms, but no equipments. The men had of money. These orders were frequently given to carry their cartridges in their vest pockets-converbally. (See Exhibit No. 4.) He was sending, sequently on their first day's march from Jefferson under Gen. Fremont's orders, large amounts of forage City, in a heavy rain which fell, the cartridges were from St. Louis to the army at Tipton, where corn destroyed. This march to Tipton (35 miles) was was abundant and cheap. The distance was 160 made on a mud road, heavy and miry with rains, and

lowing is a copy of a letter signed by Leonidas Has informing him that but twenty out of a hundred of could have been prevented, and Price's army de-promptly replied 200,000 men. This conversation

which he did not receive until the 12th. (Exhibit No. 10.) He also showed me his reply, proving that it was impossible for him to comply with the order to march. (Exhibit No. 11.) This order was changed to one requiring him to make a single day's march.

When Gen. Pope received his order to march at Frement could mean what he had writter.

superior forces.

met by Capt. Cavender, 1st Missouri, and Major Farrar, aid-de-camp to Gen. Lyon, with statements River by Gen. Fremont, at Padench. A ferry boost, in a region where such boats are readily procured, would be just as efficient and much less expensive.

Contracts, it will be seen, were given to individuals without resorting to advertisements for bids, as is required by the law and the army regulations.

Having received an intimation from another quarter of an impropriety, I called on Capt. McKeever, A. A. G., for the facts, which he gave me as follows:

One week after the receipt of the President's order modifying Gen. Fremont's proclamation relative to the emancipation of slaves, Gen. Fremont, by note to Capt. McKeever, required him to have 200 copies of the original Proclamation, and Address to the Army of the same date, printed and sent immediately to fronton, for the use of Maj. Garrett, of the Indiana Cavalty, for distribution through the country.

Capt. McKeever, required him to have 200 copies of the original Proclamation, and Address to the Army of the same date, printed and sent immediately to fronton, for the use of Maj. Garrett, of the Indiana Cavalty, for distribution through the country.

Capt. McKeever had the copies printed and delivered. Fremont's order in this matter was as follows:

"Adjusted General will have 200 copies of Commanding General." Mej. Garrett, of the Indiana Cavalty, for distribution through the country.

"Sp. Louis Adjusted General will have 200 copies of Commanding General." As the Capt. McKeever had the copies printed and delivered. Fremont's order in this matter was as follows:

"Adjusted General will have 200 copies of Preclamation of Commanding General." Mej. General will have been preclained to the same representation of Commanding General. The battle of Springfield (or more strictly Wilson's Creek)—one of the most desperate ever fought on his continent—took place Aug. 10, when the brave they are the proposed proposed proposed proposed proposed processes and the copies of Preclamation of Commanding General." Mej. General will have 200 copies of Preclamation of Commandin from the latter, and requests for re-enforcements;

four other regiments were drawn from Pope in North | We left St. Louis Oct. 14, and arrived at Indianap these troops before the battle, as after the battle the 15, and conversed freely with Gov. Morton. We ter, and a number of mules, which Capt. Turnley said whole revolutionary elements were let loose. The found that the State of Indiana had come nobly up whole revolutionary elements were let loose. The lound that the State of Indiana had come nonly up transportation by railroad.

We arrived in Tipton at 9 a. m. of the 13th. The Secretary of War was called on by Gen. Fremont, and, upon his invitation, accompanied him to Syra-

> would have been unable to follow our force in their expected to meet re-enforcements, and to return with

called thither on a suggestion from Washington as an Morton stated that his funds for this purpose were adviser. Gen. Fremont submitted to him for considerable what the Secretary desired him to continue eration and advice a paper called "Dispositions for his operations, and informed that the Government that Springfield is the strong stragetical point of that in the field. It is suggested that an officer of Ordwide elevation which separates the waters of the Osage from those of the Arkansas, the key to the and ascertain the amount expended in the manfacwhole South-Western Miscouri, commanding an ture of ammunition, with a view of reimbursing the area of nearly 60,000 miles. Why did not this enter the brain of the Major-General before the fall of We left Indianapolis, Oct. 16, for Louisville, Ky., Lyon, and he strain every nerve to hold that impor- where we arrived at 124 o'clock p. m., and had an tant key in his possession ?

What does this mean? Con actors deliver for age direct to Quartermaster, who issue the same. But here another part, steps in, and for the purpose, if a contrator or the copartner of one, of filling his own contract. It is difficult to

as it appears, before it was taken. Gen. Fremont ordered Sturgis in North Missouri Mulligan. Sturgis had only 1,100 men, and on reach- many were already in the hands of the rebels; and ing the river opposite the town, found it commanded others refused to surrender those in their possession, by Price, and of course was compelled to fall back. Hunter's plan of moving these troops was to strike dividual homes if invaded. In the hands of individthe river at a point below Lexington in our control, uals, and scattered over the State, these arms are lost When Gen. Pope received his order to march at a point below Beaugeon in the river at a point below Beaugeon in the inter-Georgetown, 25 miles distant, he wrote back to cross it, and march up to the town. In the inter-to cross it, and march up to the town. In the inter-to the army in Kentucky.

Having ascertained that 6,200 arms had arrived. atter impossibility of his moving for the want of whether any orders had been given to reenforce transportation and supplies, and asked whether Gen. Mulligan, and, the reply being in the negative, Gen. ordered to Gov. Morton, who promised to place them All of the foregoing facts go to show the want of nilitary foresight on the part of Gen. Fremont in freeting the necessary means for nuttine into, and of the parts bould have account with the processor of the parts bould have account with the processor of the parts bould have account with the processor of the parts bould have account with the processor of the parts bould have account with the processor of the parts bould have account with the processor of the parts bould have account with the processor of the parts bould have account with the processor of the parts bould have account with the parts of the parts bould have account with the parts of the parts bould have account with the parts of the parts bould have account with the parts of the parts bould have account with the parts of the parts bould have account with the parts of the parts bound and a part of the parts bould have account with the parts of the parts bound and a part of the parts bound and a part of the parts bound account with the parts of the parts of the parts bound account with the parts of the part

anticipated. This is the concurrent testimony of a large number of the most intelligent men in Missouri. Leaving Tipton on the 13th, we arrived at St. Louis on the same day, and on the 14th the Secretary of War directed me to issue the following instructions

Hon. James Craig to raise a regiment at St. Joseph,

An advance of three regiments would have enabled the army to retrace its steps, and to beat the and furnished all the Indiana troops with full sup-forces of Price and McCulloch so badly that they plies of ammunition, including fixed ammunition for three batteries of artillery. This arsenal was visited, retreat. It is said that every officer in Lyon's army and found to be in full operation. It was under the charge of a competent pyrotechnist. Quite a numthem, and drive Price and McCulloch from the South- ber of females were employed in making cartridges, and I venture to assert that the ammunition is equal Gen. Hunter arrived at St. Louis from Chicago, to that which is manufactured anywhere else. Gov. It sets out with a statement would pay for what had been furnished to the troops

ant key in his possession?

Gen. Hunter, in answer to the paper, replied, 'Why march on Springfield, where there is not present and problems to the paper, replied, because of affairs in Kentucky, stating that the young news and nothing to take? I where there is not present and nothing to take? enemy, and nothing to take? Let me rather take men were generally Secessionists, and had joined the troops and proceed to Lexington, in which directive Confederates, while the Union men, the aged tion Price was marching, and where he expected to be joined by 40,000 rebels." Instead of this he was sent to Rolls, without instructions, and remained side. But few regiments could be raised. He said here until ordered to Jefferson City, still without that . Suckner was in advance of Green River with a instructions, and thence to Tipton, where we found heavy force on the road to Louisville, and an attack him. (See exhibit No. 13.)

No steps having been taken by Gen. Fremont to had he would not be able to resist; but nevertheless maker's Department at St. Louis to be \$4,506,—
it. The troops were directed by Gen. Fremont to

100 73-100.

In the distance was 160 make on a mud road, heavy and miry with rains, and march, plainly indicating his intention of proceeding to Lexington. When within some 35 miles of the furnish the troops to drive the rebels from the State.

11. The troops were directed by Gen. Fremont to place, he remained ten or more days, evidently explace, he remained ten or more days, evidently explace, he remained ten or more days, evidently in camp at Nolin River, and on the meet Price in the field, he moved forward his line of he would fight them. He, as well as citizens of the march, plainly indicating his intention of proceeding State, said that the Border State of Kentucky must In regard to the contracts. Without an examination of the accounts it will be difficult to arrive at the facts. It is the expressed belief of many intelligent gent gentlemen in St. Louis that Gen. Fremont has the heaf was found to be contracted.

In regard to the contracts. Without an examination of the accounts it will be difficult to arrive at the troops were exposed to it all night; were without food for 24 hours; and when food was received, was defended by Mulligan with 2,700 men, on the with Gen. Thoma 1,9,000; and two regiments at Fremont's staff, is said to be a contractor for hay, and forage, and mules. The person named in his siste that Gen. Sherman, at Louisvi C. and to the great inferio. It will here is the following: At Jefferson City, 5,500; at Rolla, "Hardquaryman December, Garp Lillar, Get. 2, 1861."

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therise Col. Degraf to take any hay that has been cent solved for the same being all the formula for the General at Louis itself, on the fine continuous formula formu

Lexington, and by crossing the river to reenforce Home Guards and could not be recovered; that

from Europe at Philadelphia, 3,000 of them were

bushel for the grain, and \$19 per tun for hay. (See found in the annals of military warfare, I have command 20,000 men, and his force was receiving companied by Gen. Sherman and Mr. Guthrie; recapt. naward at. Davis, a memoer of his stan, topography and physical characteristics of the fall back toward Arkansas unmolested, until I was existed that the young men of Kentucky had joined

Exhibit T. No. 1.—Payments made from 22d September to 12th October, 12d. B. Paymaster P. M. Febiger, U. S. S. To where paid.

John Keis, let Lieut. Missobri Sappers and Miners. Second voucher Engineers.

Chas. Lambecker, 2d Lieut. Engineers.

Jomes W. Savage. Captain, A. D. C. to Gen. Fremont. Jomes W. Savage. Captain, A. D. C. to Gen. Fremont. Loonsed Zwanziger, 1st Lieut. Engineers.

Loonsed Zwanziger, 1st Lieut. Engineers.

John Cooper, Asst. Surgeon, Gen. Fremont's staff.

C. S. Verdi, 2d Lieut. Gen. Fremont's staff.

C. S. Verdi, 2d Lieut. Engineers.

Alfred Davenport, Captain, Gen. Fremont's staff.

Charles S. Shelton, Surgeon Engineers.

J. C. Woods, Major, A. D. C. to Gen. Fremont.

John P. Aber, 2d Lieut. Engineers.

Joseph Werdenayer, Captain Artillery.

John T. Phas, Colonel, Gen. Fremont's staff.

Edward Linderman, 1st Lieut. Gen. Fremout's staff.

Edward Linderman, 1st Lieut. Honners.

Adolph E. Kireger, 2d Lieut. Infantry.

George Gordon, De Lium Byron, Captain Gavalry.

Richard Flach, 1st Lieut. Fromers.

Autony Klip, 1st Lieut. Fromers.

Wm. H. C. Reinke, 2d Lieut. Engineers.

Thomas F. Haskel, 2d Lieut. Engineers.

Charles Gegoryl, Major Gen. Fremont's body guard.

Anton Guter, Captain Engineers.

Eben B. Site, Captain Engineers.

L. Underman, 2d Lieut. Engineers.

L. Underman, 2d Lieut. Engineers.

L. Luders, Captain Engineers.

L. Luders, Captain Engineers.

L. Luders, Captain Engineers.

L. Luders, Sandt, 1st Lieut. Engineers.

L. Luders, Sandt, 1st Lieut. Engineers.

L. Luders, Sandt, 1st Lieut. Engineers.

L. Luders, Sondt, 1st Lieut. Engineers.

Eben S. Stee, Captain Engineers.

Eben S. Stee, Captain Engineers.

Eben S. Stee, Captain Engineers.

Eben B. Stee, Captain Engineers.

Eben B. Stee, Captain Engineers.

Eben B. Stee, C

o. 4. Felix Vogeli, Captain Cavalry. Edmund Boerner, Asst. Surgeon 3d Regiment W. S. Re-

served Corps-cont	funed by Gen. Fremou	nt.
	Example No. 2.	
Name.	Exarper No. 2. Rank. Captain.	Cornt.
Emaria Miezaras	.Captain	Fremont Finasare.
- Kalmanaezze.	.Captain	Fremout Hussars.
Jas. Warring	.let Lieut, & Quart'r.	Fremont Hussars
	.lst Lieutenant	
Thos. W. Cooper	.3d Lieutenant	Fremont Hussars.
	.Major	
C. Schneffer	.Captain	Fremont Hussare
Charles Cassellman	.Coptain	Frament House
	.Major	
Hy Chas De Alma	.Colonel	Framont B. Guard
	.Captain	
W & Newhall	.2d Lieutenent	Franchi B. Gand
Nan'n Westerhers	.2d Lieutenant	Framont B. Guard
Louis Vene'n Kiste	. Captain	Framont B Guard
Daniel Abby	.Major	Francest Banass.
D. Addone	.lst Lieutenant	Class Promont's Staff
A Sacche	.Captain	Clear Fremont's Staff
A P Kroser	.2d Lieutenant	Infantas
G Mangage	.Chief of	II & Kattles
A. Ashoth	.Brigadier-General	Voluntary.
F I White.	.Capt. & Aide de C	Ceneral Promont
F M Davis	.Captain & Assistant.	Ex Master
Anton Golster	.Captain Engineers	Volunteur Diamana
	.Captain	
Alor Silvelenove	.2d Lieutenant	Logineer Corps.
with this selection of	THE ASSESSMENT OF THE PARTY OF	and to Co. Vol. Attil.

ent, and will report for duty at the

(Signed) J. C. FREMONT,
Major-General Communities,
A true copy: G. McKenven, Asr't Adj.-Gen'l.

Assistant Adjutant-General of the Western Department?

I desire to be instructed whether the simple approval of an account by the Commanding General carries with it the weight of an order.

There are heavy accounts, involving hundreds of thousands of dollars, that have come under my observation, which are approved by Major-Gen. John C. Fremont, but in direct terms are not ordered. It is doubtless the intention of the General to order the payment, but as I understand the Army Regulations, and the laws of Congress, an approval is not an order. If I am mistaken in this, I desire to be corrected.

Great latitude is taken in verbal orders; and the General being in the field, I cannot stop to question the authenticity of these orders, and feel it to be my duty to see them executed, although I have not the authority on paper necessary to carry these ex-

"If the receives expenditures in this Department are not arrested by a stronger arm than mine, the Quartermaster's Department will be wrecked in Missouri aloue."

I have the loser to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. ALLEN, Major and Quartermaster.

Exhibit No. 5, 445c,309 73
Rankin 920,000 00
McKinstry 2,500,000 co

he Mississiph River and on the lower file. One of the purchase of the same was \$30,000 by then Gen. Hunter received, at Jefferson City, who was in Europe with Gen. Fromont, wrote to some friend in San Francisco that his share of the purchase of these arms was \$30,000 by then Gen. Hunter received, at Jefferson City, which gen. Hunter received, at Jefferson City, and the three were only "4,000 by then Gen. Hunter should be selected to take 41 wasgons with him, when he had only 40 mules, also from the Hannibal Lad St. Joseph Railway, and that if 'rice was a soldier, Lexington was already that this time, Col. Stevenson of the 7th Missouri taken from him, leaving him, when under marching trades from him, leaving him, when under marching taken from him, leaving him, when under marching orders, with only one regiment at Jefferson City file to take the field.

Gen. Hunter also showed me the order for Zaarching to Durock Ferry, Dated at Tipton, Oct. 10, which edid not receive until the 12th. (Exhibit No. 10) He also showed me his reply, proving that it is a cut of the lower to the lower some 17,000 in St. Louis itself', specific sof the enemy, that the season for operations of the enemy, that the season for operations in the strength of the enemy, that the season for operations in the strength of the enemy, that the season for operations in the strength of the enemy, that the season for operations in the season for operati

in the field.

I left all my public accounts open in an incomplete and exposed condition on my office table in St. Louis, beside a wast deal of property not turned over. My health is so broken down that I am not able longer to stand up. I desire, as an act of simple justice to me, I be allowed to resume the leave of absence I surrendered in April (it would have expired 15th June), or else that I be ordered permanently to a post where I can get some rest, and be able to make up and forward to the Treasury Department my public accounts. Your early reply to this is respectfully requested. Respectfully.

J. T. TURLNEY, Assistant-Quarternssier.

Freme exton frems what he had writter.

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EXHIBIT NO. 3.

HEADQUARTERS IST DIVISION, JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Oct. 4, 1861. See to march this morning, was only received this morning at ten minutes after 2. You will see by my report of transportation, sent you on the 2d inst., that for the forty-one wagons in possession of my Quartermaster, he has only forty mules. It wilf, therefore, be impossible for him to take the forty or more wagons agreeably to your order.

Col. Stevenson of the 7th Missouri Regiment, informs me that he is attached to Col. Tottan's Brigade of the 4th Division. I must protest in the strongest terms against this very unmilitary proceeding, of depriving me of the most important part of my command, when under marching orders, without giving me an official notice of the change. Detaching Col. Stevenson from my Division will leave me but one regiment here fit to take the field.

I hav the honor to be, very respectfully.

Your obedient servant.

B. HUNTER,
Major-General Commanding ist Division.

Your obedient servant, D. HUNTER, D. HUNTER, Col. J. H. EATON, A. A. General, Headquarters West

EXHIBIT No. 16.

HEADQUARTHES WESTERN DEFARMENT, CAMP ASSOTH, Tipton, Mo., Oct. 10, 1861.

GENERAL: The following movements of the several divisions of the army of Western Missouri, under my command, have been decided upon.

Acting Major-Gen. Pope, with the forces under his immediate command, will march by way of Otterville to Sedalia and from there by the most direct route to Lecewille.

will occupy, commence preparations immediately to cross the river the next day, supported by Arting Major-Gen. McKinstry's forces, and cross on the 16th, at all hazards, if a position can be taken on the right bank under the protection of which a bridge may be built.

Major-General Commanding Companies of the Capt Frairy Vogett, Present.

A true copy: G. McKeryen, An't Adj. Cen't.

Quantermater's Oppice, St. Louis, Mo., October II, 1821.

Gen. Lorento Tromas, Adjutant-General U.S. Army:
General: I take the occasion of the presence of the Hon. Secretary of War and yourself to make certain inquiries.

Is it competent for every member of the staff of Major-General John C. Fromont to issue orders in the name of the general, directed to me, and involving am expenditure of money?

Am I bound to recognize any other signature than that of Capt. McKeever, the regularly-constituted Assistant Adjutant-General of the Western Department?

I desire to be instructed whether the simple carries with it the weight of an order.

There are heavy accounts, involving hundreds of thousands of dollars, that have come under my observation, which are approved by Major-Gen. John controlled the payment, but as I understand the Army Regulations, and the laws of Congress, an approval is not an order. If I am mistaken in this, I desire to be corrected.

Great latitude is taken in verbal orders; and the Great latitude is taken in verbal orders; and the Great latitude is taken in verbal orders; and the Great latitude is taken in verbal orders; and the Great latitude is taken in verbal orders; and the Great latitude is taken in verbal orders; and the Great latitude is taken in verbal orders; and the Great latitude is taken in verbal orders; and the Great latitude is taken in verbal orders; and the Great latitude is taken in verbal orders; and the Great latitude is taken in verbal orders; and the Great latitude is taken in verbal orders; and the Great latitude is taken in verbal orders; and the Great latitude is taken in verbal orders; and the Great latitude is taken in verbal orders; and the Great latitude is taken in verbal orders; and the Great latitude is taken in verbal orders; and the Great latitude is taken in verbal orders; and the Great latitude is taken in verbal orders; and the Great latitude is ta

General being in the field, I cannot stop to question the authenticity of these orders, and feel it to be my duty to see them executed, although I have not the authority on paper necessary to carry these expenditures through the Treasury.

Accounts involving hundreds of thousands of dollars have been presented to me within the few days I have been here, informal, irregular, and not authorized by law or regulations.

No Quartermaster who understands his duty can pay this class of accounts without involving himself in irretrievable ruin.

I do not mean to say that these accounts are not just, or should not be paid; but, as they are outside of the regulations—in other words, extraordinary—they can be adjusted only by extraordinary—they can be adjusted only by extraordinary—they can be adjusted only by extraordinary—authority.

Some three days ago, I telegraphed to Quartermaster-General M. C. Meigs a message, and I give you an extract from memory:

"If the reckless expenditures in this Department are not arrested by a stronger arm than mine, the Quartermaster's Department will be wrecked in Missouri alone."

I have the honor to be.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, Very respectfully

Palmer's and Col. Blous a have nettered of state cient for their baggage.

To enable us to move efficiently we need at least 100 wagons and the ambulances already ordered to be supplied to the Division by the General communding.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your ob't serv't, D. HUNTER, Major General commanding.

Col. J. H. Eaton, A. A. A. G., Gen. Fremont's Hesdquarters.

Col. J. H. Eaton, A. A. G., Gen. Fremont's Hondquarters.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEFARTMENT, J.

GENERAL: In complying with the letter of instructions of yesterday, Gen. Fremont directs that you proceed from Tipton for the present only so fas as the first convenient camp ground, for the purpose of bringing your immediate command together, and to emable you to organize the better your means of transportation. Col. Woods, Director of Transportation, will confer with you to supply at the earliest member t practicable what is deficient. At a distance